REGISTERED No. 79—1872

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,591.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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In the Native Language, double the above.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

June 1873.		June 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 12	Leave Madras	28
,, Carwar 14	,, Coconada	30
,, Narrakal 18		July.
,, Tuticorin 20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Colombo 21	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Galle 22	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Negapatam 25	,, False Point	3
,, Pondicherry 26	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Allepy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

June 1873.		July 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 18	Leave BUSREH	7
,, Kurrachee 23	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur 24	,, Gwadur	9
,, Muscat 25	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas 27	,, Linga	13
,, Linga 29	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bushire ..... July 1	,, Muscat	17
,, Fao 1	,, Guadur	19
Arrive BUSREH 4	,, Kurrachee	22
	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,625 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bayns, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)

THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be ocured on Board at moderate rates.

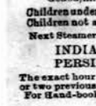
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£25	£17	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare!

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.
PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st July 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates.

Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

Southampton. Liverpool.
KING SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

Calcutta.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,

AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in great variety, including Rs. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H.P.). Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th June 1873. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
6 Do. White Mulls.
3 Do. Perambulators.
3 Do. Wood Screws of various size.
20 Cases Glass Chimneys of various sizes.
2 Cases Plated Ware, consisting of Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, 24 in Salvers, Spoons, and Forks, &c.

A quantity of furniture of a Gentleman consisting of Couches with beds, Chairs, Cupboard round, Washing and Dressing Tables, Screens, &c. &c.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 7th June 1873.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Fold by all Dealers throughout the World.

PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS, FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE.

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

In all Colours, have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d. : Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 8s. 6d. ; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 21s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 63s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

Of all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'

LIQUID PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

This delicious Cordial, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

IODIZED SYRUP OF HORSE RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

PEPSINE,

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, ELIXIR AND WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in the realm of Medicine. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude-Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.

AGENTS :

BATRIATE & Co.	Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1873.

BENEFIT OF

MASTER JAMSHED.

FEROZE AND PERICHER,

AND

INDUR SABHA.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS (Fort and Byculla) will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 10 A.M.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Secretaries.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, a large BOILER, 6 ft. diameter and about 16 ft. long, made of the best half inch LOWMOOR IRON, and mounted on a Carriage, with fore Swivel Carriage. Applications and offers to be made to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after JUNE 15TH the following ALTERATION of TRAINS will take place :—

The Down Mail will leave Church Gate Street at 7 A.M., stop at all Stations between Andarce and Surat, leave Surat at 4-40, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 10-55 P.M.

The Up Mail will leave Ahmedabad at 7-15 A.M., Surat 2-5, will stop at all Stations between Surat and Andarce, and arrive at Church Gate Street at 11-5 P.M.

The Down Mixed, Bombay and Surat, will be discontinued.

The Up Mixed, Surat and Bombay, do. do.

The Down Versur will leave at 6-30 P.M.

The Down Mixed, Surat to Ahmedabad, will leave at 7-30 A.M.

The Up Mixed, Ahmedabad to Surat, do. at 7-45 A.M.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1873.

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24 Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867 ; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.

Cordova Exhibition, 1872.

Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. .....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the discoverer of CHLORODYNE is known to chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—The Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful powers, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturers.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoonjee Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times" and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

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The only Genuine, as we are Sole appointed Agents for the Manufacturers.

BEING direct Importers and having no London agency charges to add, we are enabled to sell at a lower rate than any other house in India.

Large size to make 5 pounds of Ice, at each operation, with stove and everything complete.....Rs. 210
Smaller size to make 2½ pounds of Ice, complete .....Rs. 147

We have just received a Consignment of the larger size Machines of an IMPROVED KIND, the Boiler being made in one piece, without any join or seam whatever. This class of Machine cannot be had of any other Firm in India.

Nett Price complete as above.....Rs. 250.

*** This is the price usually charged by other Firms for the ordinary apparatus.

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NOTICES.

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ABBOTT'S JOURNEY FROM HERAUT TO KHIVA IN 1840, with some account of the Court of Khiva and Kingdom of Khaurism, 2 vols., with Map, Rs. 10.

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MY DIARY AT THE PUNJAB CAMP OF EXERCISE, 1472-73, being a series of Letters to the *Englishman*, by Beachcomb, with a Map.

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The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £4 4s.

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Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

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Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colours, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Royal Family Hotel.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICES.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 6TH JUNE 1873.

EXCHANGE on London closed for this mail at almost the same as the rates we quoted yesterday, the only alteration being in 6 months' sight Bank Bills.

Government Securities remain at the same prices, there being few sellers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .....1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10 11/16.
Credit do. .....1s. 10 27/32d. to 1s. 10 ¾d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10¾d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99½ nominal.
Do. demand..... par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...110½ to 111
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872.. ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolas 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franee Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

BEING mail day scarcely anything has been done. Rates by steamers £2-5-0 to £2-10-0. By ships £2-5-0 Most of the ships are held off the market: some are looking out for intermediate voyages.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 3s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. / Myrabollams ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bills ... £2 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ... £2 5s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ... / Coffee ... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ... £3 0s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool ... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre ... £3 0s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / ,, Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 15 Port charges.
Mauritius ... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issue. Land and Spinning shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank ...	82
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal ...	1,423
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	776½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	292½
8,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
17,000	250	125	12 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock ...	237
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...	126
.....	£20	43 10 0	do.	Ditto ...	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 0 1	do.	Do. New Shares ...	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co...	1,555
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land ...	900
900	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	450

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	825
100	5 0	all	10p.ct.	Albert King Co...	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co...	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co...	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co...	1,525
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New...	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co ...	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company...	1,100
500	1,880	all	20 *	Colaba Press Co...	5,500
350	9,000	all	25 p.s.	East India Press Co...	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co...	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	660
200	1,000	all	200 p.s.	French Press Co ...	725
200	6,000	5,000	225 p.s.	Hydr aulic Press Co...	2,100
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co ...	800
200	400	350	42½ p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	420
120	2,500	all	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press...	2,150
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co...	400
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co...	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited...	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 83	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,080 xd
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.s.	Albert Mills Co...	2,000
00	1,250	all	50 p.s.	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,300
5 0	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,700
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay ...	2,800
200	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United ...	1,075
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	1,540
750	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Great Eastern ...	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills ...	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s.	Manockji Petit's ...	1,195
900	1,000	all	10 p.s.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,125
800	2,500	all	150 p.s.	Oriental ...	3,100
480	2,500	2,400	116 p.s.	Royal ...	2,225
500	1,000	...	...	Soonderdas Spinning...	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
1,000	50	all	1½ p.s.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	23
2,000	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co ...	385
2,000	250	all	40 p.s.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China...	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank...	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula...	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done has, in consequence of the departure of the overland mail, been very small, and prices remain quite unaltered. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,700 pieces T. Red Mulls 40 in. 20 yds. at Rs. 3 9 0
1,500 ,, Coloured Cambrics 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 2 8 0
500 ,, Orange ,, 24 ,, 28 ,, at ,, 2 8 0
900 ,, Grey T. Cloths 29 ,, 24 ,, 6 lbs. at ,, 3 6 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet without any material change in prices generally. The following are our closing quotations:—

New Comrawuttee ... at Rs. 202 to Rs. 204
,, Akote ... ... at ,, 208 to ,, 210
,, Broach M.G. ... at ,, 215 to ,, 230
,, Hinguughaut ... at ,, 230 to ,, 232
,, Bhownuggur and Dhollera ... at ,, 205 to ,, 208
,, Sawginned ... at ,, 216 to ,, 218
,, Comptaand Viagoota ... at ,, 188 to ,, 191

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 candies New Veerumgaum ... at Rs. 200
50 ,, ,, Akote F.F.B. ... at ,, 2 8
50 ,, ,, Jodia ... at ,, 188
50 ,, ,, Wadwan ... at ,, 203
25 ,, ,, ,, ... at ,, 204
500 ,, ,, Unjor ... at ,, 198
200 ,, ,, Faizpore ... at ,, 205½
,, ,, Nerlad ... at ,, 175

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 31st May 1873.

Open 1,266¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching ...	89,026	13	4
Merchandize ...	3,17,781	6	0
Electric Telegraph ...	666	12	0
Municipal Trains, &c...	637	0	0
Total Rs...	4,08,178	15	4
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266¼ miles... Total Rs ...	4,54,062	13	4
Decrease Rs...	45,883	14	0

CALCUTTA.

THE *Englishman's* Money Market report of Monday evening says—

"There has not been the slightest movement in the money market during the eleven days that have elapsed since our last report. There has been no break in the dulness of trade, and there is not yet any sign of a revival in the future. There has been scarcely any demand for money at the Bank, and the statement of the Bank's position, published last Thursday, is almost a copy of the preceding issue. The news received from Europe by the last two mails is, on the whole, depressing. The continued heavy losses on produce are beginning to tell seriously on those engaged in the Indian trade, and it is not likely that the export trade here will receive any impulse from the home side for some time to come. The Liverpool cotton brokers cannot now shut their eyes to the extent of the season's surply of cotton, and their argument in favour of a rise in price now is, that the American shippers have this year packed 10 to 12 per cent, of stones, sand, &c., in the bales, and also that next season's crop may *perhaps* be destroyed by storms or blight. So long as operators at home, so far as the Indian markets for cotton fabrics are concerned, take it for granted, or prove in their own way, that the present prices of cotton manufactures in this country are too low, and that a rise is sure to come presently, it is to be feared that this important branch of Indian business will not revert to a healthy state. Considering the extent to which good cotton can now be grown in different parts of the world, and the price at which it can be grown, the only reasonable adjustment of prices all round would appear to be in reducing the *original* price of cotton. The actual grower has, no doubt, got by far the best of it of late years."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Kurrachee (s) ...	Beyts ...	Kurrachee, June 3.
	Ireland ...	Hughes ...	Liverpool, Feb. 14.
	Flying Venus ...	Logan ...	Liverpool, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Ashgrove ...	F. Ilerton ...	Liverpool.
	Tanjore (s) ...	Johnstone ...	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Red Gauntlet, Mann, to Liverpool.
Barque Trevanion, Wheatley, to Havre.
Barque Morning Star, Hastings, to Bremerhaven.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May. 21 Rockwater, ss, Richards, from Cardiff.
21 Elgin, ss, Millar, from London, passed to Bombay.
22 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Suez, with Mail.
22 Lord Elphinstone, ss, Bairings, from London.
22 Wide Awake, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
23 Leverno, ss, Dodero, from Suez.
24 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Galle, with Mail.
24 Sindh, ss, Mellizan, from Marseilles.
24 Wallamo, ss, Wilcox, from Calcutta.
24 Dodlay, brig, Nacoda, from sea put back.
25 Prince Rupert, ship, Morran, from Cardiff.
25 Nuphar, ss, Jones, from Rangoon.
26 Alexander, ss, Hummel, from Hamburg.
26 Nubia, ss, Hall, from Bombay, with Mail.
26 Asiana, ship, Hadwin, from Shields.
26 Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Newcastle.
26 Charles Bab, ship, Chapman, from Liverpool.
26 Antelope, Fr. G. Bt., ship, Communab, from Suez.
27 Killarney, ss, Oneill, from Bombay.
27 Amazon, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai.
27 Bushire Merchant, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
27 Zealand, Dutch M. W. Van Gogh, from Holland.
27 Tweed, ss, Duff, from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

May. 22 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Bombay.
22 Lap Tak, ss, Dark, to Singapore.
23 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, to Bombay.
23 Cashmere, ss, Atkinson, to Zanzibar.
24 Lord Elphinstone, ss, Bairings, to Batavia.
24 Wallama, ss, Wilcox, to London.
25 Wide Awake, ship, Nacoda, to Calcutta.
25 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Suez.
25 Nuphar, ss, Jones, to Port Said.
25 Sindh, ss, Mellizan, to China.
26 Nubia, ss, Hall, to Suez.
26 Duplicx, ss, Baron, to Mauritius.
26 Sadong, ss, Warner, to Penang.
27 Antelope, ss, Communab, to China.
27 Alexander, ss, Hummel, to River Amoor.
27 Killarney, ss, Oneil, to Bombay.
27 Amazon, ss, Champenois, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

May, 14 Asia, ship, Mellan, from Cardiff.
17 Glyde, ship, Cloutman, from Zanzibar.
18 Adriatic, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
19 Countess of Elgin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta, bound to Jeddah.
20 Linx, Keats, from Muscat, bound to Jeddah.
21 Redwater, ss, Rechards, from Cardiff.
24 Dodlay, brig, Nacoda, from sea put back.
25 Prince Rupert, ship, Morran, from Cardiff.
26 Adriana, Gillis, from Newcastle.
26 Asiana, ss, Hadwin, from Shields.
26 Charles Bab, ss, Chapman, from Liverpool.
26 Antelope, ss, Communab, from Suez, bound to China.
27 Bushire Merchant, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah, bound to Bombay.
27 Zealand, M. N., Van Gogh, from Holland, bound to Batavia.
27 Tweed, ss, Duff, from Colombo, bound to London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, 10 cases geneva, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Elgin, s, 100 cases kerosine oil and 100 cases turpentine, N and B Wadia and Co; 100 cases glasses, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally; 44 cases paper, Volkart Brothers and Co; 20 cases sherry, W Watson and Co.
Janet Court, 20 cases candles, Naronjee Sewjee; 50 drums turpentine and 250 casks cement, Heptools Allibhoy and Co; 29 cases old rum, Jamsetjee Framjee; 26 cases matches and 15 barrels gunpowder, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 25 cases matches, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 31 cases champagne and 25 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM GLASGOW,

City of Dublin, 34 cases ginger wine, Adurjee Cooverjee & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 3 hogsheads brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pocahontas, 76 bales cotton, N Soorchund.
Iron Cross, 100 bales cotton, B Bhagajee; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
New Era, 57 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Centurion, 59 bales cotton, T Vurjdass; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Elcano, 150 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 219 bales cotton, G Jaigopaldass.
Red Gauntlet, s, 37 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Corinna, s, 53 bales cotton, K Mooljee; 17 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy; 100 bales cotton, W Bogie and Co; 100 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co.
Timor, s, 4 bales hides, G Sigg and Co; 6 bales hides, M Premjee; 4 bales skins, M Sorabjee; 800 bags wheat, S Hobart and Co; 1,500 bags linseed, S Veerjee; 710 bags wheat, F Scott and Co; 100 bales hemp and 53 bales cotton, A Riebe and Co; 15 bales wool, D Lilladhur; 176 bags wheat, R Steuart and Co; 66 bales cotton, J Lalljee; 400 bags wheat, S Tyebjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, G Tippet and Co; 3,200 bags linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 1,325 bags linseed, Remington and Co; 176 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 693 bags wheat, H D Fisher & Co.
Golconda, s, 101 bales wool, N Khatow.
Celia, s, 576 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
City of Dublin, 665 bags gall, D Dharsee.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda, s, 219 packages coffee, N Khatow; 19 cases fishmaws M Allana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno, s, 2 bales skins and 50 bales cotton, F Scott and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, K Preis" werck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Golconda, s, 53 bales hemp, S Tyebjee.
Frigs, 100 bales cotton, V Jatidass.

FOR GENOA.

Golconda, s, 50 bales cotton, R Steuart and Co; 36 bales cotton, S J de Souza.

FOR ANCONA.

Juno, s, 12 bales hides, G Sigg and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Juno, s, 200 packages cloves, E Sassoon.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 6th June, 1 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south, thermometer 78, rainfall 80 cents.
CARWAR, 6th June, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind southerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·87, rainfall 35 cents.
MANGALORE, 6 h June, 9-20 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·71, rainfall 2 inches 45 cents.
TUTICORIN, 6th June, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind westerly, thermometer 91, barometer 29·73.
VINGORLA, 6th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 90, rainfall 11 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Wynch, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Monckton, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Marsh, Major, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Sattara.
Strutt, Major, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., front leave, from Matheran.
Yates, Captain, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to join, from England.
Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regt. N. I., to join, from England.

JUNE 6.

Sheppard, Lieutenant 11th Madras N. I., from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Laughton, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Monckton, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Bellary.
Wynch, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, to join, to Cannanore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21st MAY 1873.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Capt H G Waterfield, S. C, Station Staff Officer, Barrackpore, to officiate as Brig Maj at Jubbulpore, vice Lt Col A G Forsyth, whose tenure of appointment will expire on the 25th May 1873.

Lt E E Gibson, S C, is, at his own request, transferred from the 33rd to the 32nd N I for duty.

The leave of absence granted to Bt Lt Col H H Lyster, V C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 3rd Goorkhas, in G O C C 4th April 1873 p. 168, is cancelled.

With the sanction of Government, Lt C F D Whish, 2nd Win8 Sub 36th N I, a probationer for the Ben S C, not having obtained the health certificate necessary for his admission to the S C, will rejoin his regt, the 88th Foot.

Surg Maj W A Thomson, M D, at present in medical charge of the Murree Convalescent Depot, having been appointed to do duty with the 3rd Hussars (vice Surg Holsworth, deceased,) for a period of five years from date of joining that regiment, under the terms of Article 15th of the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873, is directed to proceed without delay for the purpose of joining the head quarters of the 3rd Hussars at Mhow in the Bombay Presidency.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 27th April 1873, directing Col T Rattray, C B, C S I, (appointed 1st Asst Adjt Genl at Army Head Quarters in G G O No 227 of 1873,) to continue in command of the 42nd N I, until relieved from the court-martial duty on which he is employed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 28th April 1873, directing Surg T G Skardon to proceed to Mooltan and report himself for duty with the 31st N I.

Rawulpindee Division order, dated the 7th March 1873, directing Asst Surg O T Duke, M B, doing duty 5th Ben Cav, on being relieved by Surg N J Grant, to proceed to Nowshera and assume medical charge of the 10th Ben Cav.

Presidency District Order, dated the 13th May 1873, placing the services of Asst Surg R A K Holmes, M B., doing duty Presidency General Hospital, at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals Indian Forces, for civil employment.

Mecan Meer Brigade Order, dated the 14th May 1873, directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst Surg C H Joubert, M B., 17th N I, to proceed to the Presidency and report himself to the Inspr Genl Hospitals.

Asst Surg W Finden, 11th Ben Cav, to assume medical charge of the head-quarters and left wing 17th N I, in addition to his other duties.

1st Battalion 3rd Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 15th April 1873 appointing Lt A E Ommanney to act as Qrmr, vice Capt W F Kerr, proceeding on leave.

109th Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 1st May 1873, appointing Lt E A E Wylly to be Adjt to the detached half bat at Delhi, vice Balderston, promoted.

13th Ben Cav.—Regtl Order, dated the 12th May 1873, making the following officiating appointments in the room of Capt C R Pennington, 2nd Squad Officer, proceeding on leave:—

Capt H E Ryves, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.

Lt J F Carthew, 1st Squad Sub, to officiate as 3d Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

17th Ben Cav.—Regtl Order, dated the 15th May 1873, appointing Capt G H W Hoggan, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squad Officer, vice Maj T J Watson, proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lt and Local Capt J F Brough, (A Batt F Brig,) from the 12th May to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, to Dalhousie.

12th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Lt G S Baugh, to Bombay, from the 10th June to the 10th Dec, to study the native languages.

98th Foot.—Capt W G. Barnard, to Darjeeling, from the 12th May to the 11th Sept, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lt Col E Smalley, from the 18th April to date of embarkation, in extension of the leave granted in G O C C of the 10th Feb 1873, p. 80.

Lt F A S D'Acosta, (Qrmr 28th N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Madras Staff Corps.—Capt T D Chatterton, (acting 2nd Wing Sub 21st Mad N I), to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infy.—Bt Maj D Robertson, (1st Wing Sub 44th N I), to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Ben Cav.—Lt Col G Ward, (doing duty at Agra), to Mussoorie Nynee Tal and Simla, from date of leaving station to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

British Med Staff.—Staff Surg Maj J Irvine, M D, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Asst Surg H H Maclean, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Asst Surg I Bourke, M B, from the 25th to the 26th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Staff Asst Surg C E Wikely, (doing duty with No 2 Bat 23rd Brig R A,) to Mussoorie, from the 10th April to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Asst Surg A H Williams, (doing duty at Rawulpinee), to Bombay for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 3.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr J W Best, Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Coimbatore, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe on furlough, subsidiary leave not exceeding 10 days.

Mr G K Chamberlain, Acting Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot, special leave for six month, with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

The Right Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr Charles Keogh, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot during the absence of Mr Chamberlain on special leave, or until further orders.

Mr Henry Sewell, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of North Arcot, but to continue to act as Collr and Mag of that District during the absence of Mr Whiteside on leave or until further orders.

Mr James William Best, to be Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Coimbatore.

Mr Boyd Horsbrugh, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr Best on furlough or until further orders—to join on being relieved by Mr Hunter Blair.

Mr Charles William Wall Martin, to act as Sub-Collr and Joint Mag of Tanjore during the employment of Mr Stokes on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Mathew Richard Weld, to act as Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Tanjore during the employment of Mr Martin on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr Henry John Stokes to act as District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot during the absence of Mr Plumer on privilege leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt W W Pemberton of the S C, Depy Commr, 4th grade British Burmah, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After-packet.
United Kingdom ...	June 13	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee ...	,, 11	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 11	...	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
China ...	,, 16	...	4-30 P.M.	}	No after packet.
Australia ...	,, 28	...	4-30 P.M.	}	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 13	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ...	,, 0	...	3-30 P.M.	...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the Monsoon on Fridays, at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is altered as follows, with effect from the 1st April 1873:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia...	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United K dom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindsi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

At 5 P.M.		At 5P.M.
Friday ... June 13	Friday ...	June 20

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the first half of 1873:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.		At 4-30 P.M.
Monday ... June 16	Monday ...	June 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 4-30 P.M.
Saturday ... June 28

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days. The Postage for a ½ oz. letter to the Australian Colonies 8 as. 8 pies.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined shows the dates of departure of mails for Mauritius and Reunion:—

REGULAR MAILS.		SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Friday ... June 27	Friday ...	June 13

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
June 7, ...	June 16.	June 19. ...	June 27.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st May and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgraum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore ...	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country ...	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch ...	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry ...	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bags by parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*) ...	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year ...	*ditto* ...	,,	24	0	0
Three Months ...	*ditto* ...	,,	14	0	0
One Month ...	*ditto* ...	,,	5	0	0
One Week

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

THE two last Sundays I have been very much surprised by the appearance of an individual who parades in the Cathedral choir, bût apparently does not take any part in the singing. I cannot say whether he is a postulant, lay-brother, or acolyte, but his costume of long black cassock, with extremely short small surplice, reminds one strongly of the popular portraits of "Cutty Sark." If the worthy archdeacon could see the faces of his congregation all on the broad grin when this "sacred brother" makes his appearance, I think he would quickly disestablish him, or compel him to wear decent vestments.

THE smart shower we had on Monday reminds me of an old grievance, and that is, that the Apollo Bunder is not drained, so that the rain collects and forms one large sheet of water. Surely there can be no difficulty in draining a pier head, and to satisfy myself, I asked that enterprising boat proprietor, Mr. Körner, why the water did not run off; he quickly replied, "that they havent made any scupper-holes." There seems wisdom in this, and if the Public Works Engineer in charge of the bunder cannot grasp so mighty an undertaking as draining a pier, I recommend him to take Mr. Körner's advice anent "Scupper-holes."

WITH reference to the all-absorbing topic of the day—to wit, the great Mahableshwur tiger—I have just been fortunate enough to meet the latest arrival from that most fashionable sanitarium, Mahableshwar, who informs me that the tiger in question was in reality a huge monster—that it was bereft of his skin in his own compound the day after it was killed—that he saw it with his own eyes—that before being skinned the monster measured from the tip of his nose between the ears to the tip of his tail, a little over 11 feet in length, and after the process of skinning had been accomplished, and the skin pegged out, it measured something over 12 feet, and it was broad in proportion. The latest arrival also informs me that another tiger, a great deal larger than the aforesaid monster, is in the habit of roaming every evening all over those much frequented parts, to the great terror and dread of the inhabitants; and it is earnestly and universally hoped by the aforesaid inhabitants that that energetic sportsman, "Spherical," will soon make his appearance upon the scene of action and polish him off—if he has the nerve, when he sees him—to pull the trigger!!!; with his rifle; if not, by *illum* or any other means; and I can confidently assure him, that should he be fortunate enough to bone this formidable cat he will lick his "*unusually* long tiger," 10 feet and 1 inch in length, into smithereens.

THE rain has served other purposes than making young Hexameter ecstatic about the beauty of the brilliant emerald coat which has suddenly been thrown over our dry and dark-brown swards, or about the music that dwells in the croak of the bullfrog as he comes out from his hole to bid his friend the water a hearty *cead mille failteagh!* It has roused Bob India-rubber to a high state of delight—not for the beauty of your trees, your emerald sward, your croaking frog, and "all that sort of thing," as he says in his own contemptuous way—no, for nothing of that kind, but simply because the ground is now in a delightful condition for foot-ball. "Look how soft it is," he says, as he indents it with his heel; "not much harm can come of a spill here, but Peel may knock over Tennent, Tennent play skittles with half-a-dozen of the English force, Murray shoulder to Terra Mater that beggar there who tries to out dodge him, and Tom, Dick, and Harry mingle in one wild, glorious, miscellaneous scramble without much harm coming to anybody." Indiarubber is an authority upon foot-ball in Bombay, and he tells me that though Yerbury, Hewitt, Hart, Latham, and Patterson will be absent from the play this year, yet it will gain Boddam, Turner, Bond (of the 83rd), and a few more, some of whom have figured in the enthusiastic blood rousing International struggles at home. He tells me also that this year the players will don a uniform, and that for this purpose Rugby has been indented on for about 200 of her jackets. In a night or two the goals will be pitched, and the hour is not far distant when the first wild shout of the players, as the ball is tossed up between the contending factions, will ring over that little square of green whose framework is youth and beauty tastefully laid out to the best advantage in carriages of various descriptions.

"SOME men are born to greatness; others have greatness thrust upon them." This is the case with Mr. L., who seems to have been made famous quite unexpectedly—first by having his letter published about his tiger-killing exploit, and next by being called a "fine brute" by a Poona paper which meant that polite description to apply to the tiger and not to the sportsman who shot it. "Conical" who chaffs "L." about his "first tiger" should have signed himself "Comical," and I am afraid that *his* bear died with laughing at him. The fun that has raged round this tiger of "L.'s" has been immense, and I think it has been intensified by the earnestness with which some old sportsmen are sticking up for the veracity of his assertion that his tiger was 11 feet long. One gentleman has assured me that it was the easiest thing in the world to make that tiger 11 feet. "My dear Tatler," he says, "the thing is easily done. If your three-year old tiger measures, say, seven feet, all you have to do is to add his fore and hind feet, which makes 11 feet for the tiger as plain as a pikestaff. Or you may do this. Tell one of your shikaries to approach the prone tiger when it is dead—quite dead, mind you, no matter whether at the first or second shot, but it must be quite dead—then wink at him, jingle some rupees, and tell him to *measure* it. By Jove, he will make it 22 feet long if you like, much less such a paltry figure as eleven." Now, this is all very amusing; but I don't know that it is exactly fair to the gentleman with the death-dealing Hollis. I have been told that in Rice's book—and Rice is one of the best "tiger" authorities in India—the measurements of a number of tigers is given, and plenty of them are over eleven feet long. But couldn't Mr. "L." easily put the matter beyond all cavil? Let him take the skin into the High Court, and allow it to be measured there by the Chief Justice, Mr. Anstey holding the tail. If this doesn't produce a correct measurement between Sir Michael and the other gentleman, there is no fun in tying cats together, as the Yankee said, and "Tatler" is a Dutchman.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had better have a turn at Bombay. He has just fulminated one of those terrible minutes which make the Bengal officials stand aghast. It is not about taxation, land revenue, or any great imperial matter; it is simply with reference to the lazy habits of certain of the mofussil little kings, who open their courts when they choose, shut them when they choose, and sleep like dormice at hours when the terrible eye of justice ought to possess unwinking fixity. If such a minute were to be fired over Bombay it surely would awaken some of our most famous sleepers. One gentleman was commissioned to publish the Bombay Gazetteer a long, long time ago, but he has put it under his pillow and now snores sonorously. Another gentleman of the same official and professional genus was presented with the duty of preparing the Bombay Island Census Report somewhere about the beginning of the century; but Dr. Rip VanWinkle breathes stertorously, and when he wakes it is but to do a trifle to one of his many appointments and go to sleep again. But the most important of all the Bombay sleepers are our Legislators. "Where is the Municipal Bill?" cries an excited population filled to the brim with expectations of feeding on the banquet of "representative Government;" but the Governor merely rises from his couch, looks over the windows of Gunnish Khind, blinks at the populace, and pulling his night cap closer over his ears retires to rest again. Sir George Campbell, you would have a grand sphere in Bombay! Where men have not enough within them of the stern spirit of duty to prevent them from nodding, they need arousing from without with a noise similar to what is made by your eternally rattling drum! We want our Gazetteer, our Census Report, our Municipal Bill, and our Bombay Police Act, and many a swelling native politician joins me in uttering—

"O for a blast of that dread horn
On Belviderian echoes borne," &c.

THERE was an "Alpha" in the Bandora Point controversy, but I thought there was never going to be an "Omega." All the correspondents seemed to be engaged in a competition as to who could swear hardest. "Alpha" brings forward what he calls facts, but "Mother Carey's Chicken" and "One of the Residents" are down upon him at once and deny his facts. I think all the parties have shown a good deal of bumptiousness. Every one of the letters breathed of wars and rumours of wars. First of all we hear of a stalwart Goanese cook placed at the gates of Mr. Richardson's bungalow, and he would appear to have had a narrow escape of being henceforth and for ever made unable to stir soup with spoon again. Then there are the threats about "no Englishman going to stand" this and that, and a deal more of sound and fury of the same description. It has occurred to me and a good many others that it would have been better for the disputants to come to blows at once instead of having so much talk about the matter. This would have facilitated a reference to a Court of Law, if it had no other effect. As it is, I hear that either this week or next there will be a desperate and bloody combat near the disputed Point. Mr. Byramjee intends to close his gates and defy any one to break them open. Behind them he will probably muster a little army, generalled by the stalwart Goanese cook. This defiance will not of course be borne calmly by the European residents at Bandora, and a small, brave, and devoted army, with "Mother Carey's Chicken" as Commander-in-Chief, will hurl themselves against the gates, and by their energy and weight bear down all resistance. The Goanese cook will buffet the air for a few seconds and then run, kicking out behind until he reaches Mr. Byramjee's bungalow. A few brave Parsees will stand for a second or two against the victorious hosts of European residents, but in a short time there will be a number of speckled hats rolling into the sea, while the owners will be disappearing in a whirlwind of dust, leaving the wearers of English felts the victors on the field. Each of the Bombay papers intends to send down a war correspondent, at great expense, to the scene of the struggle, and I hear that the editor of the *Times of India* and a small aide-de-camp will ascend over Bandora Point in a balloon, and view the combat through a telescope, so as to enable them to publish an absolutely correct list of the number of Parsee bloody noses.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 16TH MAY.

THE stringency in our money market mentioned in my last increased from day to day, and on Saturday the Bank of England directors raised the rate of discount from 4½ to 5 per cent. What really brought matters to a crisis was the agitation in financial circles in Germany, chiefly at Vienna and Berlin. At the former place there was a thorough panic, beginning with outside Bourse speculators, of whom no fewer than four hundred stopped payment. Many securities being utterly unrealisable, the strongest houses suddenly became embarrassed and wanted assistance. This was given, partly by the National Bank and capitalists, and partly by the Government, who among them subscribed a large guarantee fund out of which advances were made to firms that could show their solvency. Even this proving insufficient the Bank Act was suspended, and thus the National Bank was allowed to issue notes above its statutory limit of three times the amount of specie held in its vaults. By these means the present difficulty has been tided over, but the position is highly precarious. The market at Vienna is choked with the mass of joint-stock liabilities, which have been created during the last two years, many of which belong to enterprises that cannot yield any result for a long time to come, and that now represent so much sunk capital with heavy liabilities accruing in the form of unpaid calls. The position in fact somewhat resembles ours seven years ago, with the difference that the Austrians have no reserve to fall back upon. At Berlin the situation is in one sense worse; the speculation was more extended, and the variety of joint-stock schemes incomparably greater; while Frankfort is endangered from its connection with both capitals. Thus to the ordinary view it would seem that there is a prospect of a succession of crises, to end with utter collapse and a long period of subsequent stagnation. But in their agonies these cities will draw every shilling they can get from London to help them; and as this is the only open market for gold the drain on the Bank of England becomes a serious contingency in prospect. It must be remembered that the power of Germany to draw on us to almost any extent is vastly facilitated by the late development of Stock Exchange business. Operations in stocks have increased prodigiously in number and value within the last year or two. The list of dealers and brokers, of arbitrage and exchange houses that make a profit by buying and selling, transferring and exchanging from one security to another, is enormously on the increase, particularly now that the telegraph has been made so useful an agent, while the securities to be dealt in grow at least as fast as the dealers, each in fact tending to multiply the other. Certain classes of stocks which are largely bought in England, such as American bonds, Turkish, Spanish, Egyptian, and a few others, have been absorbed by the million sterling in Germany within the last two years, chiefly through Frankfort, and naturally enough when the Germans want money for a sudden pressure they send over such securities to be realised in London as an always open and available market. Thus, over and above the sums which German capitalists have at command here, to be withdrawn when they please, they can at will increase the means of withdrawal by selling their negotiable securities, the limit being in fact only attainable through a fall in market price so heavy as to dissuade the holders from making the sacrifice.

One of the incidental causes of the pressure for money on the Continent is very singular. It has excited boundless astonishment here that while France, the country which suffered so much from the war and has since paid actually one hundred and forty millions sterling to Germany, is undergoing no financial trouble whatever—while money is plentiful in Paris, the rates easy, trade steady, and speculation confined within safe limits, Germany, enriched as she has been in many ways, seems to be poorer than France, has little money, and is suffering from all the symptoms of unprofitable trade and ruinous speculation. The usual explanations are not entirely satisfactory, for they lay too much stress on the sudden revival of activity in Germany after the war—a cause which applies equally to France. The chief reason I believe to be the large extent to which the French loans were taken up in Germany—particularly the last one, when the Germans, encouraged by the progress France had made, felt that the French stocks were a good investment. Some estimates published this week from Frankfort make out that no less than a third of the £200,000,000 was subscribed in Germany. This is no doubt a gross exaggeration, but certainly one-half the amount supposed—say £35,000,000—was thus taken. Now this last loan is nearly all paid up, the payments having been hastened in order to get the benefit of the discount on advances; so that at least £30,000,000 has been lent by Germany to France. The subscriptions of course were not sent to France; they were transferred to the German Government by bills for the amount which the French Government got through bankers in Paris. As these bills fell due, the German Minister of Finance cashed them and locked up most of the money. Hence the markets were stripped bare precisely at the time when the prodigious development of trade and industry that followed the close of the war required a much larger supply of means than usual to carry it on. This is the real secret, I fancy, of the existing stringency in the German money markets. No doubt it will be said that against the money they have thus parted with the bankers and financiers hold its equivalent in the loan, a readily negotiable security. But large sales of this on a weak market would send the price so low as to involve a loss; and hence only moderate amounts can be realised at a time. And in fact the holders have sold on a small scale, and the price of the stock has fallen about 8 per cent. in a fortnight. By and bye, when the markets have had time to absorb it, and the German Government disposes some of its hoarded wealth among the different States, loose capital will flow back to the banks and discount institutions, and then the danger will be past. On the other hand, London did not absorb so much of the French loan as did Germany, and was also better able to meet the liability; hence though the drawing of the bills has here created a slight pressure, it has not led to anything like stringency, and ordinary trade accommodation is easily obtained.

The break of which we heard here on Monday in the British Indian Extension Company's cable is the first serious accident we have yet had on the Eastern submarine lines, and shows how little the fancied immunity of these cables can be depended upon to continue. It is believed here that the interruption will soon be made good, and meanwhile the effect of the news has been to hasten the arrangements for the amalgamation of the three lines—the China and British Australian being the other two—under the title of the Eastern Extension Company. The terms of this amalgamation I previously mentioned. As the stocks are "watered" in the amalgamating process, the future dividend will not be very high, but I suppose they can count upon from 8 to 10 per cent. at least. On the announcement of the break in the cable the Indo-European Company issued a notice that messages for Penang, China, Java, and Australia must be addressed for post from Galle to Singapore; but on making a representation to the Indian Government that the public should if practicable be saved the cost of the words "Post Galle Telegraph Singapore," they received for answer that messages for the far East addressed "Post Galle," will be posted direct to destination—so that the above words need not be inserted. The charge for postage on each message is announced by the company to be 1s. 6d.

Resumes have been made of the proceedings before Lord Cairns and Lord Westbury under the Albert Insurance and European Arbitration Acts. They are not in all cases, however, correct. Lord Cairns, in the matter of the Albert, will, it appears, shortly make a second award, showing the results to the close of the second year of arbitration now expiring. This will be substantially the final award. All claims established against the four principal companies amalgamated with the Albert—namely, the Bank of London Insurance, the Family Endowment, the Medical Invalid, and the Western—and the various companies absorbed by them, have been, it is stated, paid in full with interest. In the case of the Medical Invalid no call was necessary, the funds created on the amalgamation being sufficient to meet the liabilities. In the other three it is expected a return of part of the amount called will be made to the shareholders. Two dividends, amounting to 3s. 6d. in the pound have been declared in the Albert proper, and it is anticipated that there will be a small further dividend. Many dividends, however, remain unclaimed, and from this cause there may be a delay in the liquidation. It is expected that there will be a return to the shareholders in the Albert of part of the amount called for payment of the expenses in the Court of Chancery and in the arbitration. Part of this statement, which has been issued authoritatively, is, I have reason to believe, incorrect. Not all the companies amalgamated with the above four have paid the claims in full with interest. The Metropolitan Counties, for instance, one of those merged in the Western, has as yet only paid 3s. 6d. in the pound. It appears to be only the four, and a very few of the minor ones, that have paid in full.

In the case of the European the position is as follows:—Lord Westbury has called up the whole unpaid capital on the British Commercial Insurance Company; payable, one moiety on the 31st instant, and another on the 30th June next. The previous calls have been—European, all unpaid capital; Royal Naval, Military, and East India Company, Life, £7 per share; India and London, Life, £12 per share; British Nation, all unpaid capital; Industrial and General, £1 per share; British Commercial, all unpaid capital. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum is charged on arrears.

The cotton market has shown signs of revival this week, and for the first time, within I think a month or two, the sales have exceeded the imports. The stock is now so much below that at the corresponding date last year, that in ordinary cases we might expect the improvement to continue, but I scarcely hope that it will. The prolongation of heavy receipts at the American ports has completely demoralised the market, and there is no life in speculation. On the other hand, there is no encouragement to legitimate traders to buy, the Manchester markets showing no reliable signs of recovery, in the absence of good accounts from abroad.

No failures of moment are announced this week. The only ones worth quoting are in Lancashire—T. Wharmby and Co., Booth Street, Manchester, cloth agents; Charlesworth and Co., Manchester, woollen merchants; W. T. Garratt and Co., Salford, thread polishers and dyers.

The report of the Universal Life Assurance Society, for the year ending 31st December last, states that the Board will allow the holders of all participating policies, six years in force, a cash bonus applicable to a reduction of 50 per cent. in the year's premium, from 14th May 1873 to 14th May 1874, thus reducing their premium for the year to half the amount stipulated in the policy. A dividend by way of bonus to the proprietors of £1-18 per share in addition to the 10 per cent. interest guaranteed by the deed of settlement is recommended. The new policies issued during the year were 223 in number assuring £163,505, and yielding in premiums £7,158-15-5. The assurances now in force represent a total of £3,222,388-19-9.

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EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, MAY 13.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

MR. KELLNER and Colonel Johnson were again examined—Mr. Ayrton presiding.

GRANT 4.—COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES.

The Commissariat expenditure was the subject which came under the review of the Committee.

Mr. Kellner stated that the expenditure under this head for 1856-57 was £1,470,391 and for 1871-72 £1,929,369. The grant comprises the pay of the European commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department and the native establishments, the cost of stores, the cost of provisions and forage, the maintenance and hire of transport cattle, and the provision of sea, river, and land transport. The increase of expenditure, which had arisen under this head, was mainly due to the larger British force which was maintained in India, the Commissariat being mainly for provisioning the British force in the country. The expenditure is also affected by abnormal causes, such as the price of provisions in a year of abundance or famine and in time of war. The expenditure in 1861-62 was £2,566,490, but during that year the effects of the mutiny were still felt, and there was a large European force. In 1862-63 the charge amounted to £2,343,893; in 1863-64 the charge was £1,999,739; the cause of the reduction being a smaller purchase of supplies. In 1864-65 the reserve stock had to be increased; that cause, and the Umbeyla campaign, raised the charges for this year by about £53,580. There was also a rise in prices the same year which operated in a similar direction: it necessitated compensation for the dearness of provisions in Bengal. The charges for Madras and Bombay came into another account. There was also a large increase for the feed of horses. Including the cost of £53,580, already referred to as the sum added to this head by the Umbeyla campaign, the Commissariat expenditure of 1864-65 was £100,000 in excess of 1863-64. In 1865-66 there was an increase on account of malt liquor. The charges of the Bhootan campaign, amounting to £363,000, had raised the expenditure to the highest point it had ever attained. The year 1866-67 was a year of eleven months and was affected by the high price of provisions and by charges in consequence of the campaign, amounting to a considerable sum. The expenditure for the eleven months was £2,565,000. In 1867-68 it was £2,259,190. This reduction was effected in consequence of the general fall in prices, and a very large sum was taken off this particular account by the transfer of the cost of malt liquor to the home charges. The Hyderabad Contingent was taken off. There was a temporary relief in consequence of the Abyssinian Expedition: that caused a saving to the Indian Treasury.

The Chairman—Then in point of fact the Indian Treasury was benefitted by the Abyssinian Expedition?

Mr. Kellner—To a certain extent it certainly did benefit. In 1868-69 there was a large increase in consequence of the dearness of provisions and the Hazara campaign, the latter under this head costing £80,000. There was a considerable increase for railway transport charges, amounting to £38,000.

The Chairman—What was the cause of the increase in railway charges?

Mr. Kellner—In consequence of the establishment of troopships reliefs to and from England are now all effected through Bombay, to which port the troops are conveyed by rail from every part of India. In former times the troops would, in many cases have had to make a considerable journey to the port of embarkation; but they are now carried by rail.

The Chairman—Can you state what effect the railways have had in reducing the expenses of transport?

Mr. Kellner—I am afraid there has been no corresponding deduction. In 1869-70 the expenditure was £2,425,745.

The Chairman—Was that an increase over the previous year?

Mr. Kellner—Yes; there was an increase in the cost of provisions for British troops and feeding the army and Commissariat cattle, amounting to £215,400. This increase was caused by an unfavourable season. This increase was counterbalanced by a net saving of £192,000. The expenditure in 1870-71 was £2,195,134, the reduction being due to a favourable season and a general fall of prices, and the effect of the military reductions ordered in 1869. For 1871-72 the expenditure was £1,929,369.

Adverting to the cost of conveying soldiers, a portion of the evidence on which subject was taken last year, Mr. Kellner stated the following as the charge for sea transport by means of chartered vessels:—

In 1863-64	the charge in	England was	£174,357
"	do.	India "	286,855
		Total	£461,212
In 1864-65	do.	in England was	£182,044
"	do.	India "	354,863
		Total	£536,907
In 1865-66	do.	in England was	£280,417
"	do.	India "	340,945
		Total	£621,362
In 1867-68	do.	in England was	£159,048
"	do.	India "	161,191
		Total	£320,239
In 1868-69	do.	in England was	£145,359
"	do.	India "	179,302
		Total	£324,661
In 1869-70	do.	in England was	£ 53,465
"	do.	India "	149,510
		Total	£202,975
In 1870-71	do.	in England was	£ 49,880
"	do.	India "	112,563
		Total	£162,413
In 1871-72	do.	in England was	£ 19,828
"	do.	India "	70,212
		Total	£ 90,040

The Chairman—Will you now state the cost of the troopship?

Mr. Kellner—The charge, both in England and India in 1867-68 was £181,684; in 1868-69, £440,034; in 1869-70, £340,175; in 1870-71, £345,139; and in 1871-72, £300,704.

General Balfour—Can you state the expense for the last two or three years?

Mr. Kellner—The outlay is upwards of a million.

The Chairman—Taking into account the cost of a four months' voyage round the Cape as compared with the shorter Red Sea voyage?—Yes. The expenditure in England and India together in 1863-64 averaged £546,000. If we take the transport in 1867-68, and add the cost of transport by chartered vessels and the cost by the troopships together, we obtain a sum of £620,600, which is more than 13 per cent. in excess of the expenditure in the years prior to the introduction of the troopships. The counterbalancing consideration is that we now relieve one brigade of artillery, one regiment of British cavalry, and four or five regiments of British infantry every year.

Mr. Bourke—What was the relief formerly?

Mr. Kellner—My impression is that it was less; but a statement on this point, and on some others, will be put in.

Col. Johnson—There are several farther elements which affect the increase under this head. It has been necessary to assist soldiers' families when moving, and the substitution of beer for spirits has lessened the profit of the canteens. Formerly, a man was allowed two drams of spirits a day, but now he only gets one; that reduces the profit one-half. He can have beer instead of the other.

Mr. Kellner—It costs £88,000 to transport the malt liquor alone.

Mr. J. B. Smith—Is no beer brewed in India?

Mr. Kellner—During the last two years Government have afforded every encouragement to local brewers in the Punjab to supply the troops with native beer. The cost price of the English beer in England is very much enhanced by the expense of transport, especially when taken to Kurrachee. For example, a hogshead of beer valued at £3 on arrival at Kurrachee, would be valued at about £6-10 to £7 by the time it arrived at Peshawur.

Mr. Smith—What do the native brewers charge for their beer?

Mr. Kellner—£6 to £6-10s. per hogshead.

The Chairman—Is that the price, or is it the price they put on?

Mr. Kellner—We have endeavoured to reduce the price; it is the price they put on.

The Chairman—What kind of profit do they make?

Mr. Kellner—They make a very fair profit; but we do not take more than 4,000 hogsheads of this Murree beer per annum.

The Chairman—Might not this be pursued in such a way that it could be made to form an important economy; could not beer be made in the northern parts of India?

Mr. Kellner—It is quite an experiment as yet. Government has had under their consideration the cost of the transport of the beer from Kurrachee, which is enormous, and they are now trying to send it from Bombay by means of the railway.

Col. Johnson—There is another reason for increase of expenditure under this head—the assistance that is given to native troops proceeding on sick furlough. Then the amount of increase for stores and machinery has been considerable. According to returns obtained from the Indian office here, the cost was in 1862-63, £258,296, and in 1867-68, £640,040. The year 1867-68 includes the malt liquor. The institution of cholera camps had also increased the expenditure. When cholera broke out in a camp it was found that the best thing to do was to march the men instantly away from the place. The only discovery which the doctors had made about cholera was to march away from it and leave it behind.

General Balfour—Is that a new discovery?

Col. Johnson—I am not at all certain.

General Balfour—I remember a similar order in my time.

Sir Thomas Bazley—Is the effect of the quicker means of transport to reduce your reserve stock?

Mr. Kellner—It is; it has already reduced it, we are reducing the stock in every department from a 2½ years' supply to a 1½ and one year's supply. The arrangements for reducing the stock are only now in progress.

Sir Thomas Bazley—Then your expenditure has been greater within the year than you are aware of, because you are consuming stock which you have in store, and you are buying less?

Mr. Kellner—That is so.

The Chairman—In other words, there has been only an apparent saving?

Mr. Kellner—That is so.

The Chairman—And the normal expenditure will rise when you cease diminishing your stock?

Mr. Kellner—It will.

The Chairman—Would it not seem that the saving in the Commissariat might have been much greater?

Mr. Kellner—Yes. The Indian Commissariat is chiefly for the British troops, and the average strength, so far as I am able to gather it from the tables published from time to time and laid before Parliament of the European troops with their officers in 1856-57, was 39,352 men. The Commissariat charges in that year were £1,470,391, and the charge per head £37 3s. In 1863-64 the number of Europeans was 67,712, and the Commissariat charges were £2,299,740, giving an average of £33 decimal 9 per head; in 1871-72 the strength of the European was 58,437, and the Commissariat charges £1,929,372, giving an average per head of £33.

The Chairman—Is it your opinion that the Commissariat is more economically administered than it was?

Mr. Kellner—I think there has been a tendency directly to economy.

The Chairman—Can you explain or illustrate that tendency more in detail?

Mr. Kellner—Yes.

Mr. Chairman—As regards the establishment?

Mr. Kellner—The establishment has decreased. The number of officers has increased since 1856-57, in consequence of the larger European force maintained now than formerly. In 1856-57, the number of officers was 80; and in 1871-72 the number is 101; and there has been not only an increase in the number, but the higher rank of the officers of the Commissariat has contributed to increase the charge.

The Chairman—Can you give the charges of the establishment in 1856-57 and in 1863-64 and in 1871-72?

Mr. Kellner—In 1856-57 the cost of the Commissariat officers in Bengal was £19,840, including military and staff pay and emoluments; in 1862-63 it was £159,654; in 1863-64 it was £109,582; in 1872-73 it was £110,766.

The Chairman—That is for Bengal only: we should have a comparison for the whole European army.

Mr. Kellner—We have got the returns for Bengal and Madras; we endeavoured to get them for Bombay, but they could not give them to us.

The Chairman—Then you can put a statement in afterwards. Can you give us the cost of the subordinate establishments?

Mr. Kellner—In 1856-57 the cost was £171,932; in 1871-72 it was £157,384; but the subordinate establishments depend very much on the military operations. For instance, in 1865-66, the Bhootan campaign increased the establishments. The reduction of the cost of the subordinate establishments has been very little.

The Chairman—Can you state whether there has been any economy in the provisioning of the army?

Mr. Kellner—The total charge for provisioning the Europeans in 1865-66 was £1,030,416; in 1867-68 £752,378; in 1871-72 £626,048. This includes the provisions for Europeans only, bread, meat, flour, vegetables, and condiments. In the Madras and Bengal presidencies the charges for 1865-66 were unusually high, and the charge of the Bhootan campaign also. The charge for the last few years has decreased, and I ascribe the decrease to a more economical arrangement for providing meal and to good management. The decrease is not an apparent but a real saving.

General Balfour—Has the fall in prices been maintained in 1872-73 and 1873-74?

Mr. Kellner—I think so.

General Balfour—Or is the estimate larger in 1872-73 than in 1871-72?

Mr. Kellner—The estimate would be larger: we always allow a margin; but from what I saw before leaving India the charges in 1872-73 promised to be the same as in 1871-72.

The Chairman—We will pass to the next item of this grant—compensation for dearness of provisions.

Mr. Kellner—That has been a very largely increased charge; but of late years it has diminished. The following statement shows the fluctuations since 1861-62:—

In 1861-62	it was	£ 59,503
1862-63	"	72,755
1863-64	"	79,981
1864-65	"	152,194
1865-66	"	356,712
1866-67	"	432,954
1867-68	"	271,978
1868-69	"	297,692
1869-70	"	468,635
1870-71	"	392,956
1871-72	"	194,753

The year 1865-66 was a year of famine; and in 1867-68 there was a great fall in prices.

The Chairman—Will the average allowance be continued, or do you hope to get back to the small sum in the earlier years?

Mr. Kellner—It would depend entirely on the state of prices. The effect of irrigation would diminish this charge. The native price current were intentionally unjust, setting forth much higher prices than the market prices.

General Balfour—Some years ago there was a means of determining the true price, was there not?

Mr. Kellner—The publication of prices in the *Gazette*. There is no publication in the Commissariat of the prices. In Calcutta the local *Gazettes* would enable the department to check the prices.

The Chairman—What was the charge for malt liquor in the Commissariat accounts?

Mr. Kellner—In 1865-66 the cost of malt liquor was £505,987, and that was eliminated from the accounts of the department in India in 1867-68 and transferred to the home accounts. From that time forward there has been no charge in the Indian accounts except for the Murree beer. I think the first contracts were made for native beer in 1871-72. Speaking broadly, the Murree beer which was got amounted to 3,000 hogsheads; and in 1872-73 to 5,000 hogsheads. The indents from England have been diminished by a corresponding number of hogsheads.

The Chairman—What was the difference in the cost caused by the reduction of the supply of spirits and the substitution of beer?

Mr. Kellner—I have only a statement showing the payments by the Commissariat for rum and arrack between 1865-66 and 1871-72. In Bombay the rum and arrack are not purchased locally, and the charges are shown in the home accounts. In Bengal the payments for rum and arrack for 1865-66 were as follows:—£32,031; in 1867-68, £24,769; in 1868-69, £23,498; in 1869-70, £21,002; in 1870-71, £26,764; in 1871-72, £25,483—giving a total of £181,709 in seven years. Against that the recoveries from the sale of rum and arrack to the troops are as follows:—In 1865-66 they amounted to £63,942; in 1866-67, £60,735; in 1867-68, to £64,204; in 1868-69, to £62,659; in 1869-70, to £63,857; in 1870-71, to £58,063; and in 1871-72, to £55,893. These figures show the returns from the canteens, but we have to deduct the cost of transport.

General Balfour—What were the arrangements made by the Government on the recommendation of Sir Hugh Rose connected with the diminution of spirits.

Col. Johnson—Sir Hugh Rose gave two reasons in favour of such a change. One was the health of the troops and the desire of the soldiers for beer rather than spirits. He recommended that a soldier be allowed to buy only a dram of beer per day instead of two, and that he should be allowed a quart of beer per day, instead of the other dram, for which beer he paid 4½d. During the year 1871-72 the consumption of beer was six gallons of beer per man per month. I should say that there is considerable wastage with the beer by means of evaporation and otherwise.

Sir Thomas Bazley—What was the average consumption of beer in 1865-66?

Mr. Kellner—5 gallons, 1 quart per man per month.

General Balfour—Then Sir Hugh Rose's calculation as to the diminution in consumption has not answered the end expected?

Mr. Kellner—Apparently not; to that extent.

The Chairman—You have nothing to show that the charge in 1864-65 from spirits to part spirits and part beer has been successful?

Colonel Johnson—No.

Mr. Kellner—The average consumption of beer consumed in 1864-65 was 4 gallons per man per month, and in 1871-72 it was 6 gallons.

A statement as to the consumption of rum and arrack was ordered to be put in.

The Chairman—Are we to attribute the consumption of these increased quantities to the increased pay of the men?

Mr. Kellner—No doubt.

The Chairman—Let us pass on to the other item affecting the Commissariat expenditure—the purchase of live-stock.

Col. Johnson—In 1865-66 the amount was £76,757; in 1866-67, £77,428; in 1867-68, £24,484; in 1868-69, £23,986; in 1869-70, £42,555; in 1870-71, £27,529; in 1871-72, £6,935.

General Balfour—Have they decreased in 1872-73 and 1873-74?

Mr. Kellner—No, I think the estimate was for a much larger number of Commissariat bullocks in Bengal.

General Balfour—Then has the purchase of reserve stocks increased of late?

Mr. Kellner—Yes; in 1865-66 the charge was £394,631; in 1866-67, £219,402; in 1867-98 £145,091; in 1868-69; £475,251; in 1869-70, £99,916; in 1870-71, £102,509.

The Chairman—That exhibits a great diminution of charge; to what is it to be ascribed?

Mr. Kellner—To the diminution of the stock of tea, sugar, and other things.

General Balfour—You are aware there have been 15 or 20 years stock in hand at one time in some articles?

Mr. Kellner—Yes.

General Balfour—And that such was the case in 1861-62 and in 1862-63?

Mr Kellner—Yes

General Balfour—And has the stock been examined?

Mr. Kellner—It has been very carefully examined of late years: we have been keeping down the stock in hand as much as possible

The Chairman—Has the apparent reduction in this item of expenditure in recent years been attributable in any way to the reduction of the rates for horses' food?

Mr. Kellner—Yes. In 1862-63 there were 16,978 horses an annual cost of £9 18s. per head; in 1870-71 there were 13,263 horses at an annual cost of £12 16s. per head; in 1871-72 there were 13,253 horses at an annual cost of £9 8s. per head.

The Chairman—Does the feed of horses in the different presidencies vary much?

Mr. Kellner—Yes; in 1871-72 in Bengal it cost £7 5s. per horse per annum; in Madras £9; and in Bombay £16-9.

GRANT V.—CHARGES CONNECTED WITH THE SUPPLY OF HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

The Committee proceeded to examine the expenditure under Grant V. Mr. Kellner stated the charge as follows:—

In 1856-57	£202,212
1869-70	253,415
1871-71	186,796
1871-72	180,732

The number of horses in each establishment was ordered to be put in. Mr. Kellner, however, stated that the measure of the cost was not the compliment of horses in the army, but the number made over from the breeding establishments. He mentioned that the establishment of horses now was 13,223, showing a reduction of £3,725 as compared with 1864-65.

A number of questions were then put as to the cost of remounts and of horses bred in the Government studs, the former costing £30 or £40, and the latter £110 or £120, and it was stated that a correspondence was going on at present between the Secretary of State in Council and the Viceroy on the subject of the Government studs, and that these papers would be laid before Parliament when they were completed.

This terminated the examination.

FRIDAY, MAY 16.

THE Committee met again to-day, Mr. Ayrton presiding. The witnesses to be examined were as before, Mr. Kellner and Col. Johnson.

Mr. Beach moved that the room be cleared. The public thereupon retired, and the Committee remained closeted in private deliberation for an hour and a half. When they were admitted,

The Chairman explained to the witnesses that the Committee had been considering the form of some of the tabular statements put in, in reference to the military expenditure, and though these showed the causes of increase and decrease, they did not show the amount of the increase and decrease in each year, and on each item. The Committee wished these amounts to be supplied, if possible.

Mr. Kellner said it was extremely difficult to foll

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Morning Star, 556 tons, Captain J. Hastings, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a cargo of 3,207 bales cotton.

The barque Trevanion, 477 tons, Captain G. Wheatley, will sail to-day for Havre with a cargo of 2,716 bales cotton, 998 cwts. linseed, and 160 cwts. horns.

The s. s. John Tennant, which arrived at Madras on Tuesday evening, made the passage from Gravesend in 31 days, deducting two days' delay in the Canal.

The barque Ireland, 979 tons, Captain Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (Feb. 14th) with a cargo of 1,420 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

The ship Flying Venus, 1,778 tons, Captain J. Logan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 5th) with a cargo of 2,008 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

The s.s. Red Gauntlet, 962 tons, Captain C. Mann, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with the following passengers :—Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Lockhart. She will carry the following cargo :—5,208 bales cotton, 652 bales wool, 1,000 cwts. galls, 279½ cwts. coir yarn, 1,340½ cwts. hemp, and sundries.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kurrachee, 510 tons, Captain G. M. Beyts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (June 3rd) with a cargo of 456 bags grain, 253 bales wool, 67 packages indigo, 6 cases stamps, 1 bale skin, 1 case account books. She brought the following cargo for different ports :—100 bales cotton, 11 bales wool, and 50 bags seeds. She brought the following passengers :—Mr. Gompertz, Rev. Waldaman, Mr. Guilooy, and twelve deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	June.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Hs. Ft.		H. M.	Hs. Ft.
9 11 m	3 10		2 37 m	4 9
8 46 a	3 5	Saturday 7	3 3 a	2 3
9 56 m	4 11		3 14 m	3 9
9 37 a	4 5	Sunday 8	3 49 a	2 5
10 36 m	5 9		5 52 m	6 8
1 3 a	3 10	Monday..... 9	4 30 a	2 8
11 17 m	6 5		6 20 m	7 6
10 45 a	4 1	Tuesday..... 10	5 13 a	2 9
11 57 m	6 11		7 9 m	8 1
11 25 a	4 3	Wednesday ... 11	5 53 m	2 11
.....	.....		5 48 m	8 5
0 37 a	7 2	Thursday 12	6 35 a	3 0
0 8 m	4 5		6 32 m	8 5
1 21 a	7 1	Friday 13	7 21 a	3 2

Moon—Full, 11th, 2h. 51m. a.m.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TRINITY SUNDAY, 8th June, 1873.

7-30 a.m.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 135 and 348.
4-45 p.m.—Catechising.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 135, 145 and 134.
The offertory will be devoted to Kamatipoora Mission Church.

HOLY-DAYS.

Wednesday, 11th, Feast of St. Barnabas, the Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns 135 and 345. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 135, 134 and 19.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 244, 135, 350 and 154.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 385, 137, 320 and 297.
The offertory for the annual monsoon repairs of the Church.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATKEPOORA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion in English.
9 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Tamil Services.
4 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns 135, 137 and 332.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
Psalm 28, (Tune St. Paul—No. 154.)
Paraphrase 48, (Tune St. Magnus—No. 148.)
Hymn 143, (Tune Missionary—No. 246.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 43, (Tune Invocation—No. 388.)
Hymn 146, (Tune Bucer—No. 192.)
Paraphrase 32, (Tune Howard—No. 105.)
Anthem—O how amiable &c. : page 158.
Collections for Church expenses.

THE RIGHT OF WAY AT THE BANDORA POINT.

As we have closed our columns against any further discussion on this subject, we are unwilling to publish "Alpha's" letter, though it is short and to the point. We think it fair, however, to state that the subordinate magistrate, in his finding, says—"The day and the time for the investigation of the said suit was fixed for (to-day ?) at 10 o'clock. For evidence on behalf of the plaintiff one witness was examined. Therein he states in writing,—'As to the plaintiff's management (or enjoyment) of the ground in dispute I know nothing; and I never saw the plaintiff having been on the ground.' " The names of other witnesses were mentioned, but they were not present. It was then stated to the Court, "that the cause of such witnesses not being present at 10 o'clock was their having missed the train, the Court waited till (sometime) after eleven o'clock when another train would arrive; still they did not appear." The magistrate's judgment was :—"It is decided that the ground in dispute should remain in possession of the defendant," Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. This decision was made known to the lawyers retained by the plaintiffs and the defendant.

The following is an official translation of a copy of a Marathi decree on stamped paper of the value of eight annas :—

Complaint Number 8 of the Year 1869.

Decision.

The day and the time for the investigation of the said suit was fixed for (to-day ?) at 10 o'clock. The plaintiff's vakeel, Ramchundra Trimbuck, and the defendants' vakeels, Mr. Prentis Saheb and Nanabhai Haridas, appeared. For evidence on behalf of the plaintiff one witness was examined. His deposition marked (No.) 6, as taken down, was filed. Therein he states in writing—"As to the plaintiff's management (or enjoyment) of the ground in dispute I know nothing. And I never saw the plaintiff having been on the ground in dispute." Besides him the plaintiff stated in writing with (his) written complaint the names of his other witnesses, and he also undertook to produce such witnesses at his own expense on the day fixed for the investigation. But in accordance therewith such witnesses did not attend. And it having been stated to the Court that the cause of such witnesses not being present at 10 o'clock was their having missed the train, the Court waited till (sometime) after eleven o'clock when another train would arrive. Still they did not appear. In section 14 of Act No. 5 of the year 1864 the Court has the power to adjourn any case if witnesses after being duly summoned did not appear. (But) such was not the case in this matter. The plaintiff undertook to produce his evidence at the appointed time (but) he did not do so. Consequently the plaintiff has failed to prove his case in accordance with section 13 of the said Act. Seeing this, it is decided that the ground in dispute should remain in possession of the defendant.

The above decision is made known to both parties.
—The 26th of June in the Christian year 1869.

Narayen Raoji, Mamlutdar.

Compared,
Vithul Eshwant, Karkoon.

(This) copy of the decision having been applied for by Nanabhai Haridas Vakeel on behalf of the defendant the same is given to him.—The 26th of June in the year 1869.

Narayen Raoji, Mamlutdar.

(Stamp Vendor's Memo. at the top of the original is as follows.)

Sold—Shoobhá (division) Tanna.
Honorable Byramji Jijibhai, inhabitant of Bombay.
—The 26th of June in the year 1869.

Atmaram Sadasiv (Vendor.)

No. 857. A true translation.
(Signed). Balaji Pandurung, Second Translator.
H. M.'s High Court (Original Side), Translator's Office, 7th May 1873.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

At the sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions in the Fort Police Court on Thursday, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Chairman, E. M. Foggo, Esq., and Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Esq., members, two persons by name Motiram Tapidas and Teja Dewcurn were charged with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than allowed by Regulation 21 of 1827. The first defendant was fined Rs. 60-6 and the second defendant Rs. 21-10. The amount of fines was deposited, and the opium was ordered to be sent back to the Custom House to be sold by auction as prescribed by the Regulation. There was also an appeal from Mr. Jeevanjee Hormusjee against the Municipal Commissioner for the over-assessment of the bungalow known as the "Byculla Hotel," situated in Bellasis Road, Byculla. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, who appeared on behalf of the appellant, stated that the bungalow was assessed at a rental of Rs. 600 a month, whereas the rent actually paid to Mr. John Treacher, late of Bombay, now of London, and who is the landlord of the bungalow, is only Rs. 400 per month. Mr. Nusserwanjee contended that under the circumstances the assessment should be reduced and be demanded only on the lower rent now paid. As it appeared from the statement of Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Municipal Commissioner, who was in Court, and from the appellant's own admission, that the deposit required to be paid to the Municipal Commissioner before the appeals could be heard by the Court of Petty Sessions had not been deposited, the Court refused, after considerable discussion, to hear the appeal, which was accordingly dismissed. In another appeal from Vurjeevandas Vullubdas, for whom Mr. Nusserwanjee also appeared, the Court ordered the assessment to be lowered from Rs. 4,800 to Rs. 3,600. There were about half a dozen other appeals, but as some of the appellants had not deposited the amount required to be deposited with the Municipal Commissioner and other appellants did not appear when called upon, the appeals were dismissed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO Mr. ALI ABDOOLA.

We relate in our correspondent's own words the details of a serious accident which has befallen Mr. Ali Abdoola at Bangalore. He has been spending the last few weeks there in witnessing the training of his horses for the coming race meeting. On Saturday evening Mr. Abdoola was riding out, and as his horse was going at a pretty good "bat" a stray bullock almost ran up against him. The horse bucked, and in doing so crossed fores, which brought horse and rider down. The usual precaution of every good rider saved Mr. Ali as he had an open clamp to his stirrups. Soon after the fall the horse rose and bolted and dragged its rider some few yards, during which distance the stirrup leather disentangled. Unaccountably the animal just at that moment toppled clean over poor Abdoola, and both rolled together into an adjoining ditch. Mr. Ali was picked up with a broken collar-bone, dislocated shoulder, &c., and was immediately by the kind assistance of a few gentleman friends conveyed home, where Doctors Henderson, Jones, and Oswald were soon in attendance. They put their patient under chloroform and performed the necessary operations. Mr. Abdoola is now pronounced out of danger, but he is unable to move about. The sympathy felt at this accident was very general, and many gentlemen have made it their duty to call sometimes twice a day to enquire after Ali.

THE SUIT AGAINST THOMSON AND Co.

Yesterday at the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in the suit brought by Ensign James Moon against the late firm of Thomson and Co., chemists in Bombay.

His Lordship said that the plaint was filed on the 20th January 1873, and in it the plaintiff claimed Rs. 6,000 and interest at 9 per cent. from the 21st July 1872. The plaint further stated that there was a memorandum of agreement between the plaintiff and defendants, dated the 19th August 1870, in which it was set forth that the plaintiff had advanced Rs. 6,000, and it was agreed that he should have a general lien on all goods and property of the defendants, and that such lien should constitute a security to the plaintiff for the amount advanced by him. It was further agreed that he should have such power of sale over the goods as was thereinafter mentioned, and should also be allowed interest on the principal sum. The plaint alleged that the defendants were in embarrassed circumstances, and contemplated selling off their stock-in-trade. Plaintiff had demanded the sum of Rs. 6,000, and he prayed in the plaint that the defendants might be ordered to pay the Rs. 6,000 and interest, and that he might be declared to have a charge on the goods. That in default of payment the defendants' goods might be sold and the proceeds applied in liquidation of his claim. The plaint also asked that the defendants might be restrained from dealing with or selling their goods and property. On the 20th of January Mr. Latham obtained a rule *nisi* and an interim injunction. On the 29th January cause was shown by the Advocate-General against the rule, Mr. Latham appearing for the plaintiff. It was then ordered that the matter should stand over till after the hearing of the suit, and that the injunction was to continue. On the 30th of January the suit came on for hearing as a short cause. The Advocate-General then appeared, and said that the defendants had filed their petition in the Insolvent Court. Their schedule, admitting the debt, was put in. The plaintiff was shortly examined by Mr. Latham, and as the debt was admitted, a decree for Rs. 6,170, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 30th January 1872, was passed. Execution was stayed, and it was ordered that the injunction continue, and that Mr. Gamble, Official Assignee, be made a party to the suit. On the 7th of March the suit came on for further hearing, and the Advocate-General addressed the Court on behalf of the Official Assignee and Mr. Latham on behalf of the plaintiff. No issues were raised in the case, but the Judge said that under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code he had framed issues, the first of which was, whether the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed for in the plaint or any part thereof ? The question in dispute between the Official Assignee and the plaintiff turned on the memorandum of agreement between the plaintiff and defendants. It was argued on behalf of the Official Assignee that the lien was a non-possessory lien, and that the agreement left the goods in the possession of the defendants until 12 months' notice had been given. The first question which arose was, what was the true construction of the agreement, and had the plaintiff under its provisions any right over the goods without the 12 months' notice, and if so, what was its nature ? The main object of the agreement was clearly to give the plaintiff a lien or charge on all the stock-in-trade of the defendants. It had been held that when the different parts of an agreement were at variance, effect should be given to that part which was intended to carry out the general effect of the contract. The primary object of the present agreement was to give the plaintiff a lien on all the stock of the defendants, but an after clause provided that 12 months' notice of foreclosure should be given. (Mr. Justice Bayley proceeded to cite a number of English cases bearing on the question of the provisions of the agreement, and cases similar to the present decided under the English Contract Law). In conclusion, he said he was of opinion that the agreement of the 19th August 1870 was an agreement that the plaintiff should have a lien on all the defendants' goods. He thought it a good and valid agreement, and that the defendants held their stock-in-trade subject to the plaintiff's lien or charge thereon. (The learned Judge proceeded to quote recent decisions on the question of disposition and order). He decided that whatever rights the plaintiff had against the insolvents he had against the Official Assignee, and in his opinion the goods did not pass to the Official Assignee under section 23 of the Indian Insolvent Act, nor under section 7. He had directed enquiry to be made at the office of the Official Assignee as to the result of the sale ordered, and he found that the proceeds amounted to Rs. 10,600. Insolvents' schedule showed debts to the amount of Rs. 13,905, while their good debts were set down at 1,960, so that the deficiency would be but small. He found that the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed for, and the Court decreed that he held a lien for Rs. 6,000 with interest, and that that sum together with the costs of the suit should be paid to him from the assets of the estate in priority to any other claims. The Court ordered the interim injunction to be discharged and the Official Assignee to pay the Rs. 6,000, with interest and the plaintiff's costs, forthwith. The Official Assignee is to be allowed his costs in the present suit and to hold the remainder of the proceeds of the sale for the benefit of the rest of the creditors.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER OF A HUSBAND AND HIS BROTHER.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, the other day, the case of the Queen v. Raee Wahoo, wife of one Bhoola Wahaldas, was disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Justice West. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad, before F. D. Melvill, Esq., Session Judge, the woman was charged with having attempted to murder Bhoola Wahaldas and Mathoo Wahaldas by giving them a certain preparation of food called *malpooda* into which she had introduced the seeds of a poisonous plant called "dhatura," with intent to cause death. She was convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation.

The High Court, on a review of the case, gave the following decision :—The Court is inclined to agree in this case with the assessors and reverse the conviction. The confession before the subordinate magistrate seems to illustrate the necessity for the provision now made in section 122 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The committing magistrate ought to have pushed his examination of the prisoner further than the statement that her confession was dictated by force. The testimony of the two witnesses who saw the prisoner gathering "dhatura," is such as always occurs in "a got-up" case, and is quite insufficient, setting the confession aside, to support the charge. The Court reverse the conviction and sentence.

POONA RACES.—1873.

ENTRANCES 1st JUNE 1873.

Arab Derby.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....g a h Saum.
Col. C. Douglas'.....c a h Rhiddni.

The Colonial Derby.

Mr. Pilgrim's .....b aust colt The Secret.
H. H. Aga Khan's Purse.
H. H. Aga Khan's .....g a h Saum.

The Governor's Cup.

H. H. Aga Khan's .....g a h Saum.

ENTRANCE FOR 1st MAY OMITTED IN PUBLISHED LIST.

H. H. Aga Khan's Cup.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....c a h King Fisher, late Bin Nassar.

J. H. Henderson, Col,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 5th June 1873.

AHMEDNUGGUR RACES—1873.

ADDITIONAL RACES.

1st Day.

5th Race—The Galloway Plate, for all Arab Galloways. Rs. 200 from the fund. One mile and a quarter. Weight for age and inches raised one stone.

Entrance 1st July.....Rs. 30
„ 1st August..... „ 75

Maidens allowed 10 lbs.; if landed subsequent to 1st Sept. 1872, 14 lbs. Sweepstakes of Rs 30 for horses declared to start.

3rd Day.

5th Race—A Hurdle Race, for all horses. Weight for age and class raised twenty-one pounds. One mile and three-quarters over six flights of hurdles. G. R. Rs. 200 from the fund.

Entrance 1st July.....Rs. 50
„ 1st August .... „ 75

Henry Daniell, Capt.,
Honorary Secretary.

DACOITY AT DHOOLIA.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

On Thursday, at the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West disposed of the case of the Queen against Raghya wullad Kasi and two others. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dhoolia, before the Hon. G. A. Hobart, Session Judge, the prisoners were charged with dacoity and causing grievous hurt. The dacoity was said to have been committed in a cotton field belonging to one Shivram Jairam, whereby a quantity of cotton that had been stacked there was stolen. On the occasion of the robbery two persons named Khundoo and Shivram were severely beaten. The prisoners were convicted and each sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, gave the following decision :—"Taking into consideration the opinion of the assessors, the Court considers that although it is a case of strong suspicion the evidence is not sufficient to support a conviction. The Court therefore reverses the conviction and sentence and orders the discharge of the accused."

TEN PERSONS CHARGED WITH RIOT AND MURDER AT DHARWAR.

THE HIGH COURT REDUCES THE SENTENCE OF DEATH TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, the other day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the Hon. Mr. Justice West disposed of the case of Queen v. Shiddaya bin Mullaya and nine others. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Dharwar on the 22nd April last, the accused were charged before N. Daniel, Esq., Acting Session Judge, with committing a riot and culpable homicide amounting to murder, by causing the deaths of Hulgyapa bin Irapa and Fukecrapa bin Moodkapa. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, delivered the following judgment :—

The evidence for the prosecution in this case is not free from discrepancies as the Session Judge has pointed out. But some discrepancies were almost inevitable as to a transaction so appalling, and amongst ignorant witnesses whose feelings too much in some instances have been engaged on the side of a conviction. The testimony appears to be correct as to all the material points, and it is strongly corroborated by the mutually inculpatory statements of the prisoners, who under the pressure of trial seem to have split up into two parties, composed of three brothers (prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 10) on the one hand, and the other prisoners on the other. The Court thinks the conviction of murder must be upheld as to all; but in the absence of a full disclosure of the prisoners' motives, the Court thinks the case should be taken as one falling under the fourth branch of section 300 of the Indian Penal Code. No necessarily deadly weapons were employed, and it is conceivable that as to Hulgyapa and Fakeera there may not have been a former purpose in the first instance to cause their deaths, though, certainly, a knowledge that the violence was imminently dangerous. The Court therefore sentences each prisoner to transportation for life.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The woman Elizabeth Lucy Gildee who about a fortnight ago attempted to commit suicide at Lahore has been fined Rs 100, or in default is to suffer six weeks' simple imprisonment.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to leave Goolmurg, Cashmere, on the 30th ult. and will reach Murree, riding about three stages a day, on the 3rd inst. His Honour is only accompanied by Mr. Thornton. The camp follows afterwards. Mr. Davies will shortly pay a visit to Lord Northbrook at Simla. Captain Burne, his Private Secretary, goes with him.

We hear with pleasure of the death of a man-eating tiger at the hands of Mr. Markham, Settlement Officer of Bijnour. The brute has scored up a list of some twenty-eight victims, and has for long been the terror of the lower hills of Gurhwal, immediately east of the Ramgunga. A price had been set upon his head by the local Government. The tiger was shot on the 26th May, and measured 9 feet 9 inches, unskinned; the muscle by his forearm below the elbow was 18 inches in circumference. His mate, a fine tigress of 8 feet 11½ inches, also fell before Mr. Markham's rifle.

A Sad End.—A young man calling himself J. B. Newton took rooms at the U. S. Hotel in Cawnpore on the 23rd of last month, went to the gardens for a drive, then kept to his room eating but very little and drinking only soda-water and lemonade. On Sunday morning, the 25th, he was apparently ill, and sent for 8 oz. of chloroform, which was refused by the druggist. At 12 o'clock the Civil Surgeon was hastily summoned, but before he reached the hotel the unfortunate man was dead. An examination disclosed the fact that he had taken a solution of iron in nitric acid. Under the looking-glass was found the following note in pencil :—

"To the Manager U. S. Hotel.

"Sir,—I am sorry that I end my wretched life in your hotel. Do not trouble yourself to inquire for my relatives, for I have none left who will even care to give me a decent burial. My only request to you is to excuse the trouble I have given you.—Your's faithfully,

"(Sd.) J. B. Newton."

The deceased was of middle height, slightly of a dark complexion, no beard, and apparently about thirty years of age.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A Warning.—The *Indian Medical Gazette* publishes a case of death from hydatid cysts in the brain, to which the attention of all European soldiers should be drawn. A corporal of H. M.'s 109th Regiment, a well-grown man of 23, who had never been ill since he came to India in 1869, was admitted a few weeks ago to hospital complaining of a pain in the forehead. He was treated at first for brow ague, but the pain increasing the doctor began to suspect something serious and the treatment was changed, but without avail, for the patient died last month. At the *post-mortem* four or five distinct hydatid cysts were discovered in the brain, varying in size from "a large marble to a good sized walnut." On inquiry it was found that the deceased constantly purchased country ham and bacon to supplement his ordinary rations, and there can be little doubt that with this food he swallowed at one time or other the ova of the terrible parasite that killed him. Tape-worm is common enough among soldiers who are fond of eating country ham and bacon, but the possibility of such a death as the above should at any rate warn them to take care that the meat is very thoroughly cured and cooked.

THE COLLECTOR OF CUDDALORE AND THE "COURIER DE L'INDE FRANCAISE."

The Editor of the *Courier de l' Inde Francaise* is very found of getting into trouble, and seems to thoroughly enjoy martyrdom. We received a translation of a slip of printed matter yesterday, and which would have appeared in the *Courier* if the publication of that paper had not been suddenly prohibited by the police, under the directions of the Collector of Cuddalore. We confess we do not quite understand why the Editor of the *Courier* should appeal to the Madras press for sympathy and support in his present difficulties, which he seems to have brought entirely upon himself. He is well aware that the English Government requires that every printing press, and proprietor of a printing press, should be registered, yet when the Collector of Cuddalore requests him to fulfil this legal requirement, he begins to make excuses which strike us as being somewhat feeble. The proprietor had registered the paper at Madras, and that license could be produced to the Collector only unfortunately the proprietor was absent. The Collector informs the Editor that the Madras license is of no use in the South Arcot District, and requests him to appear at Cuddalore for the purpose of subscribing to the usual declaration before a Magistrate. The Editor argues, declares he can't get to Cuddalore without crossing French territory (a statement the accuracy of which may be questioned) where he would be seized by his political opponents, and suggests he should make the declaration before that dignified representative of Her Majesty, the local policeman. As he declines to comply with the Collector's directions, the police are directed to take the Editor into custody; whereupon he taunts Mr. Sullivan with being in league with the French authorities to crush the *Courier*. As we said before, the Editor of the *Courier* seems to be the author of his own troubles. He was not asked to do anything more than the proprietors of an English press do, and would have readily done, under similar circumstances. Considering that the *Courier* has been published for the last two or three months in British territory, it was, to say the least, rather ungracious on the part of the Editor to refuse to make the usual legal registration before the Magistrate, when called upon to do so. —*Madras Mail.*

There was some excitement in Pondicherry on Sunday morning, when three of the South Arcot police force, headed by a European inspector, were seen traversing the town, as it was surmised, and correctly, that they were on their way to Kandappa Choultry, a little to the north, in British territory, for the purpose of arresting Monsieur Courtes, the editor of the *Courier de l' Inde Francaise*, at the instance of the Collector of South Arcot, for a breach of the press regulations. The French authorities were all on the alert in the hope of their terrible critic falling into the hands of their police as well, when he was brought into the town, but the editor's friends proved too many for them. The steamer Java happened to be in the roads, and she picked up M. Courtes at his Printing Office, and then steamed swiftly past Pondicherry, before there was time to fire a shot from the battery, leaving the Governor and his Council gnashing their teeth at his escape. The Java intended to land the editor at Cuddalore to appear before Mr. Sullivan, on Monday, in answer to the charge preferred against him. A legal adviser was procured from Madras by telegraph.—*Madras Mail*, June 4.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.

Sir,—I have noticed the paragraph in the *Englishman's* issue of the 11th, re-copied by you, regarding the new honour recently conferred upon Sir Jung Bahadoor. The *Englishman* has given one side of the story, and lest some of your readers might be led to believe what he has set forth as gospel, I beg you will in due justice grant me a little space to state what I know about the subject from experience. During the crisis of 1857 Sir Jung Bahadoor, at the request of our Government, placed about 25,000 fairly equipped and well disciplined men at our service, and certainly no one present at Lucknow will admit that they merely remained "passive lookers-on," awaiting an opportunity for loot, as most ungenerously remarked by the *Englishman*. More than this, the Government of India placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Nepaul Government to provide for the widow and orphans of those of their army who fell during the Mutiny. The two most prominent grievances your contemporary dwells on are, "Englishmen being refused admittance into Nepaul" and the apparently "inconsiderate manner in which our Resident is treated here." With reference to the first, I must in all justice say that the rule does seem unwarrantably hard, but the all-careful statesman is desirous of avoiding any complications between his Government and ours; and it may be remarked that several customs existent in Nepaul are entirely different from those of other parts of India frequented by our countrymen—one of them having reference to the fair sex, as an *affaire de cœur* in Nepaul is punishable by death. Moreover it came to the knowledge of His Excellency that native merchants, though British subjects, used to export saltpetre in enormous quantities from Nepaul by the road leading to Darjeeling, and to dispose of it to the Thibet Government, who are actively preparing, it is rumoured, for a conflict with our more civilized neighbour; whereupon he issued strict orders to close the road, and has placed a guard over it to see his instructions carried out. Surely no rational being can blame Sir Jung for cutting off a supply which to the enemy is invaluable, and for forbidding his own materials being brought against his army for their destruction, although it may cause great inconvenience to our tea-planters on the hills east of Nepaul. As for the second, and most important, question relating to our Resident being nothing more than a State-prisoner it is not to be disputed that whenever he rides or walks abroad he is accompanied by a Nepaulee guard. The reason of this, however, is not, as the *Englishman* renders it, to spy on his actions, but really to insure his safety, and, like most of the other actions of Sir Jung, has immense consideration in it. The Nepaulese, as a rule, are very jealous and suspicious people, looking upon all Europeans as intruders and interlopers. Lest some of them should take it into their heads to test the qualities of their "Cookeries," on our Resident, Sir Jung deemed it expedient to place one of his guards at his commands, and thereby in a measure guaranteeing his protection during his residence in Nepaulese territory.

Honi Soit Qui Mal y Pense.

—*Pioneer.*

THE YOUNG GIRL FROM FLAT ISLAND.

The primrose propriety portion of the European public in India, have been somewhat startled by learning from the report of Major General Stewart, C.B., Superintendent of the Andaman Islands, that when he proceeds on tour, he is accompanied by "a young girl from Flat Island," as his interpreter. Now, as these tours are made for the ostensible purpose of "cultivating friendly relations with the aboriginal tribes," the Superintendent has probably selected the most ready means at his command for assisting him in this praiseworthy object; but people *will* talk, especially the Anglo-Indian public, the greater portion of which have little else to do, and are glad to get something extraordinary to talk about and amuse them at this hot, dull, time of the year.

We have not had an opportunity of perusing the report alluded to, which has been commented on by some of our contemporaries; but from what we can gather, it appears that the General ought to have explained why he selected "a young girl" instead of an old one, or a grown up man from "Flat Island." In motto is evidently "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," and he is so secure in his own sense of propriety, that in merely alluding to the circumstance of "a young girl from Flat Island," having accompanied him in his recent tour, without entering into any further particulars regarding his travelling arrangements, merits, and has our highest admiration.

The young ladies of Flat Island appear to be not only sharp, but sufficiently accomplished to render material aid to a gallant Major General in charge of a Penal settlement, when he requires the services of interpreters to assist in cultivating "friendly relations with the aboriginal tribes" in such outlandish places.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

AN AUSTRALIAN DIVORCE CASE.

On the 7th May, the well-known case of Firebrace v. Firebrace, which, when tried, occupied the Court for some three weeks, was brought before the Right Hon'ble Sir J. Hannen. It was originally a suit by the husband for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with no less than five co-respondents, one of which number was his own brother. The case was tried before Lord Penzance, and after a trial which lasted the time stated, the jury found a verdict for Mrs. Firebrace, the respondent, on all the issues. The petitioner, Mr. Firebrace, afterwards moved for a new trial of the case, but the application was refused. Subsequently the present suit was instituted by Mrs. Firebrace for restitution of conjugal rights; but Mr. Firebrace, having in the interval left the country and gone to Australia, answered that suit under protest, and denied the jurisdiction of the court to try it, as at the time the suit was instituted he was beyond its jurisdiction. It appeared that after the pleadings were closed certain affidavits were made by the respondent, in which some charges were made against his wife, and Mr. Huddlestone, Q.C., who appeared as her counsel, now asked that the case, which was on the list for this day, might be postponed in order that the wife might have an opportunity of answering those affidavits. The only question in the case was really the question of jurisdiction. Dr. Spinks, Q. C., who appeared for Mr. Firebrace, the respondent, stated that that was the only point in the case, and anything that appeared in the affidavits beyond that point had nothing to do with the case. Sir James Hannen said that was so, and therefore any charges that were made in these affidavits beyond the question of jurisdiction he should order at once to be struck out. Mr. Huddlestone said there were several matters connected with the question of jurisdiction on which he had not been sufficiently instructed, and he should ask for a postponement of the case until he was so. Dr. Spinks said he had no objection to a postponement of the case on the ground his learned friend now asked for it, and ultimately it was agreed that the case should be postponed until next term.—*Home News.*

SIR FREDERICK GOLDSMID ON CENTRAL ASIA.*

It seems to us hardly fair that Sir Frederick Goldsmid should have delivered a lecture of such interest as that before us to a private audience in the Harrow schoolroom. For his knowledge of "Central Asia and its Question" is the very opposite of that general sort which is defined as particular ignorance. "A very rough summary" he calls it in his prefatory note; but then some people's summaries are better than the most ambitious works of others. And Sir Frederick Goldsmid has particular claims, barred, we believe, solely by his own uncommon modesty, for speaking with authority upon the subject he discusses. He has been for some time at the head of the Persian telegraphs, a purely British enterprise. He has since acted as special commissioner for laying out the boundaries so long disputed between Persia and Afghanistan. His knowledge of the Shah's territory and those of the Shah's neighbours is probably unequalled, certainly not surpassed, by that of any one living. He has succeeded, too, in every charge the Indian Government has confided to him, and it is perfectly well known that had the recent choice of the representative of British interests been left to the Duke of Argyll and his Council, instead of most mistakenly being handed over to the clumsy dealing of the Foreign Office, no one would have had the same claim to that important post as the officer who had just returned from the accomplishment of a very difficult diplomatic task carried out in Persia, his execution of which satisfied all parties concerned.

Khiva, Sir Frederick Goldsmid points out, is by no means the *terra incognita* our press has been wont to make it. His paper gives a useful list of the various writers who speak of it with more or less personal knowledge. Ill-governed as the country is, it has yet a long-standing civilization of its own, and a certain wealth, due in great part to the regular supply of slave labour won from its neighbours, which the modern people of "Kharazm" probably regard as essential an element of the polity of their State, as would the Chorasmi of Herodotus, from whom they take their name as well as descent direct. The chief peculiarity of the country is that this civilization, such as it is, is isolated from the rest of the world by the wide desert tracks over which the Khan holds a nominal sovereignty. It is this fact, as Sir Frederick Goldsmid clearly points out, which makes it, though nearer to European civilization than Bokhara, much less accessible and consequently less known than the latter principality. As to the slavery which forms so dark a peculiarity of the government of this khanate, and gives the Turcoman tribes on their borders that supply its demands a means of living so very uncomfortable to their neighbours, it is in itself by no means a condition of severity, rather of easy agricultural labour in a fruitful district. So that the story is credible—Sir Frederick Goldsmid plainly believes it—that Russian prisoners have preferred their easy livelihood there to the liberty offered them, coupled with the condition of returning to homes in a severe climate.

An account of Bokhara will also be found in this paper, of real value to those who have not deeply studied the best work on that remarkable country. So with Khokand and Russian Turkestan. But it is when he comes to Persia that Sir Frederick Goldsmid speaks with most authority, and the half-dozen pages he devotes to his description of the land and its people embody more knowledge than could be gleaned from certain very weighty volumes that shall be nameless here. Afghanistan, and our other frontier neighbour, Beloochistan, are noticed in their turn, briefly, indeed, but with full mastery of the subject. In conclusion, Sir Frederick Goldsmid asks the questions, how the late Russian moves should affect our present policy, and how may those to come affect the future security of India ? These, he says, make up the general question. The answer he gives is disappointing in its simplicity, but it is probably the true one. We have done nearly all we can. We have drawn a line of frontier north of Afghanistan which Russia has agreed to respect. We have fixed the line of demarcation between Persia and Afghanistan, as also between Persia and Khelat, making "one continuous line of frontier for Eastern Persia from Herat to the sea." For the rest we must watch the future and trust to diplomacy. And the secret of diplomacy in the East, this skilled diplomatist assures us, is this—"The highest diplomatic tact is that which makes success the result of untiring and uncompromising straightforwardness. The more astute our opponent, the better foil in our hands is Honesty."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

* "Central Asia and its Question." A Paper read at Harrow by Colonel Sir F. J. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., Major-General in Persia. (London: Stanford. 1873.)

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